

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
TYLER DIVISION

BLUE SPIKE, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

ADOBE SYSTEMS, INC.,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.: 6:12-CV-499
(Consolidated from 6:12-CV-564)

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**DEFENDANT ADOBE SYSTEMS, INC.'S ANSWER TO BLUE SPIKE LLC'S
ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT, DEFENSES AND
COUNTERCLAIMS**

Defendants Adobe Systems, Inc. ("Adobe") answers the Original Complaint of Plaintiff Blue Spike, LLC, ("Blue Spike" or "Plaintiff") filed on August 22, 2012 ("Complaint") as follows:

NATURE OF THE SUIT

Complaint ¶ 1:

This is a claim for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code.

Response to ¶ 1:

Adobe admits that Blue Spike purports to state a claim for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code. Adobe specifically denies infringing any of the asserted patents. In all other respects not specifically admitted, Adobe denies the allegations in paragraph 1.

PARTIES

Complaint ¶ 2:

Plaintiff Blue Spike, LLC is a Texas limited liability company and has its headquarters and principal place of business at 1820 Shiloh Road, Suite 1201-C, Tyler, Texas 75703. Blue Spike, LLC is the assignee of the Patents-in-Suit from Blue Spike, Inc. (a Florida corporation), which was the assignee of the Patents-in-Suit from Scott Moskowitz and Michael Berry. Blue Spike, LLC and Blue Spike, Inc. are collectively referred to as “Blue Spike.” Blue Spike CEO Scott Moskowitz is an inventor on more than 66 U.S. Patents related to managing, monitoring, and monetizing digital content and informational assets. Blue Spike has practiced and has continued business plans to practice Moskowitz’s patented inventions. Many of Blue Spike’s patents are foundational to today’s robust markets for content, which grew into their present form only after using Blue Spike’s technology to catalogue, manage, monitor, and monetize that content.

Response to ¶ 2:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 2, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 2.

Complaint ¶ 3:

On information and belief, Adobe is a Delaware corporation, having its principal place of business at 345 Park Avenue, San Jose, CA 95110-2704. Adobe can be served with process through its registered agent, Corporation Service Company, located at 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, Delaware 19808. Defendant does business in the State of Texas and in the Eastern District of Texas.

Response to ¶ 3:

Adobe Corp. admits that it is a Delaware corporation and has offices at 345 Park Avenue, San Jose, CA 95110-2704. Adobe Corp. also admits that it can be served with process through its registered agent, Corporation Service Company, located at 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, Delaware 19808. In all other respects not specifically admitted, Adobe Corp. denies the allegations in paragraph 3.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

Complaint ¶ 4:

This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under

the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §101 *et seq.* The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

Response to ¶ 4:

Adobe admits that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a) and 1367. Adobe admits that Blue Spike purports to state a claim arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq.* In all other respects not specifically admitted, Adobe denies the allegations in paragraph 4.

Complaint ¶ 5:

The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant for at least four reasons: (1) Defendant has committed acts of patent infringement and/or contributed to or induced acts of patent infringement by others in this District and elsewhere in Texas; (2) Defendant regularly does business or solicit business in the District and in Texas; (3) Defendant engages in other persistent courses of conduct and derive substantial revenue from products and/or services provided to individuals in the District and in Texas; and (4) Defendant purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts with the District and should reasonably expect to be haled into court here. Thus, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over Defendant will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

Response to ¶ 5:

Adobe admits that the Court has personal jurisdiction over Adobe. Adobe specifically denies that it has committed any acts of patent infringement or contributed to or induced acts of patent infringement by others in this District or elsewhere in Texas. In all other respects not specifically admitted, Adobe denies the allegations in paragraph 5.

Complaint ¶ 6:

Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§1391(b)-(c) and 1400(b) because Defendant does business in the State of Texas, Defendant has committed acts of infringement in Texas and in the District, a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Blue Spike's claims happened in the District, and Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in the District.

Response to ¶ 6:

Adobe denies that venue is proper in this district and denies the allegations in paragraph

6.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Complaint ¶ 7:

The owners of art, music, films, and other creations who want to sell and license their work in digital form over the Internet need an efficient way to manage, monitor, and monetize it. Blue Spike founder Scott Moskowitz pioneered—and continues to invent—technology that makes such management possible, and which has parlayed with equal importance into other industries.

Response to ¶ 7:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 7, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 7.

Complaint ¶ 8:

Moskowitz, who earned two degrees cum laude from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania, is an inventor of more than 66 U.S. Patents, including each of the Patents-in-Suit.

Response to ¶ 8:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 8, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 8.

Complaint ¶ 9:

In 1992, Moskowitz entered the entertainment industry by doing agency work in Japan for a large U.S. wholesaler of music-related products.

Response to ¶ 9:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 9, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 9.

Complaint ¶ 10:

In 1993, Moskowitz filed his first U.S. digital-content-management patent application. That year, he also founded the software start-up The Dice Company, which would become widely recognized as a leader in digital watermarking. Since that first patent, Moskowitz has continued to create patented inventions in the field of information management and security at a prodigious pace. His goal from the outset has been to commercialize his patented

inventions.

Response to ¶ 10:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 10, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 10.

Complaint ¶ 11:

Moskowitz founded Blue Spike, Inc. in November 1997. Just over two years later, he filed his first patent application related to signal recognition technology, which issued as the '472 Patent. In describing this pioneering technology, Moskowitz coined the term "signal abstracting," which enhanced the ability to catalogue, archive, identify, authorize, transact, and monitor the use and/or application of signals, such as images (for example, photographs, paintings, and scanned fingerprints), audio (for example, songs, jingles, commercials, movies soundtracks, and their versions), video (for example, videos, television shows, commercials, and movies), and multimedia works. This revolutionary technology greatly improves the efficiency and speed of monitoring, analyzing, and identifying signals as perceived, as well as enabling the optimal compression of the signals and their associated signal abstracts for memory accommodation.

Response to ¶ 11:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 11, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 11.

Complaint ¶ 12:

Moskowitz's status as a pioneer in this new field between cryptography and signal analysis is evident from the United States Patent and Trademark Office's categorization of his patent applications. The USPTO was initially puzzled about how to classify his early inventions, as the then-existing patent categories in cryptography and signal analysis were, by themselves, inadequate. The USPTO therefore created a new classification for his groundbreaking inventions: classification 713, subclass 176, called "Authentication by digital signature representation or digital watermark."

Response to ¶ 12:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 12, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 12.

Complaint ¶ 13:

The National Security Agency (NSA) even took interest in his

work after he filed one of his early patent applications. The NSA made the application classified under a “secrecy order” while it investigated his pioneering innovations and their impact on national security.

Response to ¶ 13:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 13, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 13.

Complaint ¶ 14:

As an industry trailblazer, Moskowitz has been an active author and public figure on digital-watermarking and signal-recognition technologies since their emergence. A 1995 *New York Times* article—titled “TECHNOLOGY: DIGITAL COMMERCE; 2 plans for watermarks, which can bind proof of authorship to electronic works”—recognized Moskowitz’s The Dice Company as one of two leading software start-ups in this newly created field. *Forbes* also interviewed Moskowitz as an expert for “Cops Versus Robbers in Cyberspace,” a September 9, 1996 article about the emergence of digital watermarking and rights-management technology. He has also testified before the Library of Congress regarding the Digital Millennium Copyright Act.

Response to ¶ 14:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 14, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 14.

Complaint ¶ 15:

He has spoken to the RSA Data Security Conference, the International Financial Cryptography Association, Digital Distribution of the Music Industry, and many other organizations about the business opportunities that digital watermarking creates. Moskowitz also authored *So This Is Convergence?*, the first book of its kind about secure digital-content management. This book has been downloaded over a million times online and has sold thousands of copies in Japan, where Shogakukan published it under the name *Denshi Skashi*, literally “electronic watermark.” Moskowitz was asked to author the introduction to *Multimedia Security Technologies for Digital Rights Management*, a 2006 book explaining digital-rights management. Moskowitz authored a paper for the 2002 International Symposium on Information Technology, titled “What is Acceptable Quality in the Application of Digital Watermarking: Trade-offs of Security, Robustness and Quality.” He also wrote an invited 2003 article titled “Bandwidth as Currency” for the *IEEE Journal*, among other publications.

Response to ¶ 15:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 15, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 15.

Complaint ¶ 16:

Moskowitz is a senior member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), a member of the Association for Computing Machinery, and the International Society for Optics and Photonics (SPIE). As a senior member of the IEEE, Moskowitz has peer-reviewed numerous conference papers and has submitted his own publications.

Response to ¶ 16:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 16, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 16.

Complaint ¶ 17:

Moskowitz has been at the forefront of industry-based tests—such as the MUSE Embedded Signaling Tests, Secure Digital Music Initiative (“SDMI”), and various tests by performance-rights organizations including ASCAP and BMI, as well as Japan’s Nomura Research Institute.

Response to ¶ 17:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 17, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 17.

Complaint ¶ 18:

Moskowitz has negotiated projects to incorporate his technologies with leaders in a gamut of industries. For example, Moskowitz worked with EMI, Warner Brothers, and Universal Music Group on music-release tracking systems; with AIG on insurance and financial services; with IBM on watermarking its software and managing movie scripts; and with Juniper Networks on measuring and provisioning the bandwidth used on its routers. Blue Spike is also registered with the Federal Government’s Central Contractor Registry (managed under the System for Award Management, “SAM”) and participated in the Department of Defense Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program.

Response to ¶ 18:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in

paragraph 18, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 18.

Complaint ¶ 19:

Moskowitz and his companies have always practiced or had business plans to practice his patented inventions. He has worked extensively to ensure that his technology's powerful and patented Giovanni® suite of media security technologies can be licensed to all. Before the industry understood where digital management of content was heading, Moskowitz believed that copyright management was an invaluable element for dramatically expanding the business of music, emphasizing that security must not be shrouded in secrecy and that his patented techniques were the strongest to do so.

Response to ¶ 19:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 19, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 19.

Complaint ¶ 20:

Moskowitz and Blue Spike continued to produce new versions of its popular digital-watermarking tools. Under Moskowitz's control, Blue Spike also developed its unique Scrambling technologies, which continue to gain currency. Moskowitz and Blue Spike rolled out its "end-to-end" solution for music security. Music encoded with Blue Spike's watermark had both security and CD-quality sound, even when integrated with text, image, and video content. To this day, Moskowitz and Blue Spike are working with artists to help them manage and secure their valuable artistic contributions from its office in Tyler, Texas.

Response to ¶ 20:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 20, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 20.

Complaint ¶ 21:

As content becomes increasingly profitable and prevalent in the U.S. and around the globe, pirates will continue to proliferate and use increasingly sophisticated technologies to steal and illegally copy others' work, especially those works that are digitally formatted or stored. The Patents-in-Suit comprise, in part, what Moskowitz has coined "signal abstracting," which encompasses techniques, among others, also known as "signal fingerprinting," "acoustic fingerprinting," or "robust hash functions." These are among the most effective techniques available for combating piracy, which are completely undetectable to the thief, yet still enable content owners to easily search through large amounts of

data to identify unauthorized copies of their works.

Response to ¶ 21:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 21, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 21.

Complaint ¶ 22:

Broadly speaking, “signal abstracting” identifies digital information and material – including video, audio, graphics, multimedia, and text – based solely on the perceptual characteristics of the material itself. If desired, however, the abstract need not be static, and other information or heuristics can be used to augment the perceptual characteristics, resulting in a more robust abstract. In contrast, other technologies (such as digital watermarking) embed additional information or messages into the original source material to enable traceability of the subsequently watermarked content, much like an audit trail or the serial number on a dollar bill. When a pirate attempts to remove embedded information or messages, ideally the quality of the content may be degraded, making the tampered copies unusable or of such poor quality that they have little commercial value. Signal abstracting avoids watermarking’s vulnerabilities by leaving the source signal unchanged and catalogues the signal’s identifying features or perceptual characteristics in a database.

Response to ¶ 22:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 22, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 22.

Complaint ¶ 23:

Content owners can also then monitor and analyze distribution channels, such as the Internet, radio broadcasts, television broadcasts, and other media sources, to determine whether any content from those sources has the same abstract as their catalogued works. Unauthorized versions of copies of content may then be successfully identified. With the unauthorized copies identified, the content owner can then restrict access, compel payment for authorized use, and develop better intelligence about content markets and those consumers with a willingness to pay. In some cases, new versions of the content can be observed and analyzed, creating more robust abstracts or new abstracts entirely, informing owners and content aggregators about new channels or new opportunities for consumption of their content.

Response to ¶ 23:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in

paragraph 23, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 23.

Complaint ¶ 24:

Similarly, content recognition applications running on mobile devices, smartphones, and tablets can use abstracts to identify content for users who would like to know what it is they are listening to (such as applications that just identify content) or would like to know more about that content (such as applications that are now popularly known as “second screen applications,” which allow a television audience to identify and interact with the content they are consuming, whether it be, for example, TV shows, movies, music, or video games). Once identified by an abstract, songwriters, for example, can be given lyrics, or budding video producers can be provided related versions or background on a video identified. Thus, value add in markets can be adjusted to meet the specific needs and consumption patterns of users.

Response to ¶ 24:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 24, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 24.

Complaint ¶ 25:

This idea of “signal abstracting” applies equally to biometric identification and today’s security systems, such as fingerprint, facial, and optic systems that analyze, catalogue, monitor, and identify a person’s biometric features. Once an image is created from the features of these biometric identifiers, signal abstracting can be used to optimally compress the signal and its associated abstract, resulting in less memory usage and increased accuracy and speed of signal analysis and identification. Further, signal abstracts of the biometric information can be secured independently; this means that authentication and verification of the identifying abstract do not compromise the original information. This separation of the abstracts from the original source material enables more secure environments, such as those dealing with the security of a person’s biometrics. Thus, fingerprint scanners are made more secure, as are systems requiring physical scans of a person’s body. The recent evolution to smaller and cheaper processors and memory storage has led to the proliferation of these biometric-identification systems, which rely on the inventions of the Patents-in-Suit to be implemented.

Response to ¶ 25:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 25, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 25.

Complaint ¶ 26:

The four Patents-in-Suit are prime examples of Moskowitz's pioneering contributions to signal recognition technology.

Response to ¶ 26:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 26, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 26.

Complaint ¶ 27:

Defendant designs and develops software, systems, applications, and technology to identify, manage and monetize media content. Defendant makes, uses, offers for sale and/or imports into the U.S. products, systems and/or services including, but not limited to, its Adobe Auditude, Project Primetime, Auditude's Connect 2.0, and Auditude's Connect Platform software, systems, applications, and technology ("Accused Products"), which infringe one or more claims of the Patents-in-Suit.

Response to ¶ 27:

Adobe denies the allegations of paragraph 27.

Complaint ¶ 28:

Defendant has not sought or obtained a license for any of Blue Spike's patented technologies.

Response to ¶ 28:

Adobe admits that it has not obtained a license for any of Blue Spike's patents.

Complaint ¶ 29:

Yet Defendant is using methods, devices, and systems taught by Blue Spike's Patents-in-Suit.

Response to ¶ 29:

Adobe denies the allegations of paragraph 29.

**COUNT 1:
ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,214,175**

Complaint ¶ 30:

Blue Spike incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 29 of this complaint.

Response to ¶ 30:

Adobe realleges each and every admission and denial set forth above in paragraphs 1 through 29 as if set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 31:

Blue Spike, LLC is assignee of the '175 Patent, titled "Method and Device for Monitoring and Analyzing Signals," and has ownership of all substantial rights in the '175 Patent, including the rights to grant sublicenses, to exclude others from using it, and to sue and obtain damages and other relief for past and future acts of patent infringement.

Response to ¶ 31:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 31, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 31.

Complaint ¶ 32:

The '175 Patent is valid, is enforceable, and was duly and legally issued on July 3, 2012. A true and correct copy of the '175 Patent is attached as Exhibit A.

Response to ¶ 32:

Adobe admits that what appears to be a copy of the '175 Patent is attached as an exhibit to Blue Spike's Original Complaint, and that, on its face, the '175 Patent issued on July 3, 2012. Adobe denies that the '175 Patent is valid, that it is enforceable, and that it duly and legally issued. Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 32, and therefore denies them.

Complaint ¶ 33:

Without a license or permission from Blue Spike, Defendant has infringed and continues to infringe on one or more claims of the '175 Patent—directly, contributorily, or by inducement—by importing, making, using, offering for sale, or selling products and devices that embody the patented invention, including, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271.

Response to ¶ 33:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 33.

Complaint ¶ 34:

Defendant has been and now is indirectly infringing by way of inducing infringement by others and/or contributing to the infringement by others of the '175 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling, without license or authority, products for use in systems that fall within the scope of one or more claims of the '175 Patent. Such products include, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products. Such products have no substantial non-infringing uses and are for use in systems that infringe the '175 Patent. By making, using, importing offering for sale, and/or selling such products, Defendant injured Blue Spike and is thus liable to Blue Spike for infringement of the '175 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271. Those whom Defendant induces to infringe and/or to whose infringement Defendant contributes are the end users of the Accused Products. Defendant had knowledge of the '175 Patent at least as early as the service of this complaint and is thus liable for infringement of one or more claims of the '175 Patent by actively inducing infringement and/or is liable as contributory infringer of one or more claims of the '175 Patent under 35 U.S.C. §271.

Response to ¶ 34:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 34.

Complaint ¶ 35:

Defendant's acts of infringement of the '175 Patent have caused damage to Blue Spike, and Blue Spike is entitled to recover from Defendant the damages sustained as a result of Defendant's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §271. Defendant's infringement of Blue Spike's exclusive rights under the '175 Patent will continue to damage Blue Spike, causing it irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, warranting an injunction from the Court.

Response to ¶ 35:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 35.

Complaint ¶ 36:

On information and belief, Defendant has continued to infringe the '175 Patent since receiving notice of their [sic: its] infringement, at least by way of their receiving notice of this lawsuit. On information and belief, such continued infringement has been objectively reckless including Defendant has (1) acted despite an objectively high likelihood that its actions constituted infringement of a valid patent and (2) knew or should have known of that objectively high risk. Accordingly, Blue Spike seeks a willfulness

finding against Defendant relative to its infringement of the '175 Patent entitling Blue Spike to increased damages under 35 U.S.C. §284 as well as attorneys' fees and costs under 35 U.S.C. §285.

Response to ¶ 36:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 36.

Complaint ¶ 37:

On information and belief, Defendant has at least had constructive notice of the '175 Patent by operation of law.

Response to ¶ 37:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 37.

**COUNT 2:
ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,949,494**

Complaint ¶ 38:

Blue Spike incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 37 of this complaint.

Response to ¶ 38:

Adobe realleges each and every admission and denial set forth above in paragraphs 1 through 37 as if set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 39:

Blue Spike, LLC is assignee of the '494 Patent, titled "Method and Device for Monitoring and Analyzing Signals," and has ownership of all substantial rights in the '494 Patent, including the rights to grant sublicenses, to exclude others from using it, and to sue and obtain damages and other relief for past and future acts of patent infringement.

Response to ¶ 39:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 39, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 39.

Complaint ¶ 40:

The '494 Patent is valid, is enforceable, and was duly and legally issued on May 24, 2011. A true and correct copy of the '494 Patent is attached as Exhibit B.

Response to ¶ 40:

Adobe admits that what appears to be a copy of the '494 Patent is attached as an exhibit to Blue Spike's Original Complaint, and that, on its face, the '494 Patent issued on May 24, 2011. Adobe denies that the '494 Patent is valid, that it is enforceable, and that it duly and legally issued. Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 40, and therefore denies them.

Complaint ¶ 41:

Without a license or permission from Blue Spike, Defendant has infringed and continues to infringe on one or more claims of the '494 Patent—directly, contributorily, or by inducement—by importing, making, using, offering for sale, or selling products and devices that embody the patented invention, including, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271.

Response to ¶ 41:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 41.

Complaint ¶ 42:

Defendant has been and now is indirectly infringing by way of inducing infringement by others and/or contributing to the infringement by others of the '494 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling, without license or authority, products for use in systems that fall within the scope of one or more claims of the '494 Patent. Such products include, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products. Such products have no substantial non-infringing uses and are for use in systems that infringe the '494 Patent. By making, using, importing offering for sale, and/or selling such products, Defendant injured Blue Spike and is thus liable to Blue Spike for infringement of the '494 Patent under 35 U.S.C. §271. Those whom Defendant induces to infringe and/or to whose infringement Defendant contributes are the end users of the Accused Products. Defendant had knowledge of the '494 Patent at least as early as the service of this complaint and is thus liable for infringement of one or more claims of the '494 Patent by actively inducing infringement and/or is liable as contributory infringer of one or more claims of the '494 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Response to ¶ 42:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 42.

Complaint ¶ 43:

Defendant's acts of infringement of the '494 Patent have caused damage to Blue Spike, and Blue Spike is entitled to recover from Defendant the damages sustained as a result of Defendant's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §271. Defendant's infringement of Blue Spike's exclusive rights under the '494 Patent will continue to damage Blue Spike, causing it irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, warranting an injunction from the Court.

Response to ¶ 43:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 43.

Complaint ¶ 44:

On information and belief, Defendant has continued to infringe the '494 Patent since receiving notice of their infringement, at least by way of their [sic: its] receiving notice of this lawsuit. On information and belief, such continued infringement has been objectively reckless including Defendant has (1) acted despite an objectively high likelihood that its actions constituted infringement of a valid patent and (2) knew or should have known of that objectively high risk. Accordingly, Blue Spike seeks a willfulness finding against Defendant relative to its infringement of the '494 Patent entitling Blue Spike to increased damages under 35 U.S.C. §284 as well as attorneys' fees and costs under 35 U.S.C. §285.

Response to ¶ 44:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 44.

Complaint ¶ 45:

On information and belief, Defendant has at least had constructive notice of the '494 Patent by operation of law.

Response to ¶ 45:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 45.

**COUNT 3:
ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,660,700**

Complaint ¶ 46:

Blue Spike incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 45 of this complaint.

Response to ¶ 46:

Adobe realleges each and every admission and denial set forth above in paragraphs 1 through 45 as if set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 47:

Blue Spike, LLC is assignee of the '700 Patent, titled "Method and Device for Monitoring and Analyzing Signals," and has ownership of all substantial rights in the '700 Patent, including the rights to grant sublicenses, to exclude others from using it, and to sue and obtain damages and other relief for past and future acts of patent infringement.

Response to ¶ 47:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 47, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 47.

Complaint ¶ 48:

The '700 Patent is valid, is enforceable, and was duly and legally issued on February 9, 2010. A true and correct copy of the '700 Patent is attached as Exhibit C.

Response to ¶ 48:

Adobe admits that what appears to be a copy of the '700 Patent is attached as an exhibit to Blue Spike's Original Complaint, and that, on its face, the '700 Patent issued on February 9, 2010. Adobe denies that the '700 Patent is valid, that it is enforceable, and that it duly and legally issued. Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 48, and therefore denies them.

Complaint ¶ 49:

Without a license or permission from Blue Spike, Defendant has infringed and continues to infringe on one or more claims of the '700 Patent—directly, contributorily, or by inducement—by importing, making, using, offering for sale, or selling products and devices that embody the patented invention, including, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271.

Response to ¶ 49:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 49.

Complaint ¶ 50:

Defendant has been and now is indirectly infringing by way of inducing infringement by others and/or contributing to the infringement by others of the '700 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling, without license or authority, products for use in systems that fall within the scope of one or more claims of the '700 Patent. Such products include, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products. Such products have no substantial non-infringing uses and are for use in systems that infringe the '700 Patent. By making, using, importing offering for sale, and/or selling such products, Defendant injured Blue Spike and is thus liable to Blue Spike for infringement of the '700 Patent under 35 U.S.C. §271. Those whom Defendant induces to infringe and/or to whose infringement Defendant contributes are the end users of the Accused Products. Defendant had knowledge of the '700 Patent at least as early as the service of this complaint and is thus liable for infringement of one or more claims of the '700 Patent by actively inducing infringement and/or is liable as contributory infringer of one or more claims of the '700 Patent under 35 U.S.C. §271.

Response to ¶ 50:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 50.

Complaint ¶ 51:

Defendant's acts of infringement of the '700 Patent have caused damage to Blue Spike, and Blue Spike is entitled to recover from Defendant the damages sustained as a result of Defendant's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §271. Defendant's infringement of Blue Spike's exclusive rights under the '700 Patent will continue to damage Blue Spike, causing it irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, warranting an injunction from the Court.

Response to ¶ 51:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 51.

Complaint ¶ 52:

On information and belief, Defendant has continued to infringe the '700 Patent since receiving notice of their infringement, at least by way of their receiving notice of this lawsuit. On information and belief, such continued infringement has been objectively reckless including Defendant has (1) acted despite an objectively high likelihood that its actions constituted infringement of a valid patent and (2) knew or should have known of that objectively high risk. Accordingly, Blue Spike seeks a willfulness finding against Defendant relative to its infringement of the '700 Patent entitling

Blue Spike to increased damages under 35 U.S.C. §284 as well as attorneys' fees and costs under 35 U.S.C. §285.

Response to ¶ 52:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 52.

Complaint ¶ 53:

On information and belief, Defendant has at least had constructive notice of the '700 Patent by operation of law.

Response to ¶ 53:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 53.

**COUNT 4:
ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,346,472**

Complaint ¶ 54:

Blue Spike incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 53 of this complaint.

Response to ¶ 54:

Adobe realleges each and every admission and denial set forth above in paragraphs 1 through 53 as if set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 55:

Blue Spike, LLC is assignee of the '472 Patent, titled "Method and Device for Monitoring and Analyzing Signals," and has ownership of all substantial rights in the '472 Patent, including the rights to grant sublicenses, to exclude others from using it, and to sue and obtain damages and other relief for past and future acts of patent infringement.

Response to ¶ 55:

Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 55, and on that basis denies each and every allegation in paragraph 55.

Complaint ¶ 56:

The '472 Patent is valid, is enforceable, and was duly and legally issued on March 18, 2008. A true and correct copy of the '472 Patent is attached as Exhibit D.

Response to ¶ 56:

Adobe admits that what appears to be a copy of the '472 Patent is attached as an exhibit to Blue Spike's Original Complaint, and that, on its face, the '472 Patent issued on March 18, 2008. Adobe denies that the '472 Patent is valid, that it is enforceable, and that it duly and legally issued. Adobe lacks information upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 56, and therefore denies them.

Complaint ¶ 57:

Without a license or permission from Blue Spike, Defendant has infringed and continues to infringe on one or more claims of the '472 Patent—directly, contributorily, or by inducement—by importing, making, using, offering for sale, or selling products and devices that embody the patented invention, including, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271.

Response to ¶ 57:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 57.

Complaint ¶ 58:

Defendant has been and now is indirectly infringing by way of inducing infringement by others and/or contributing to the infringement by others of the '472 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling, without license or authority, products for use in systems that fall within the scope of one or more claims of the '472 Patent. Such products include, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products. Such products have no substantial non-infringing uses and are for use in systems that infringe the '472 Patent. By making, using, importing offering for sale, and/or selling such products, Defendant injured Blue Spike and is thus liable to Blue Spike for infringement of the '472 Patent under 35 U.S.C. §271. Those whom Defendant induces to infringe and/or whose infringement to which Defendant contributes are the end users of the Accused Products. Defendant had knowledge of the '472 Patent at least as early as the service of this complaint and is thus liable for infringement of one or more claims of the '472 Patent by actively inducing infringement and/or is liable as contributory infringer of one or more claims of the '472 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Response to ¶ 58:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 58.

Complaint ¶ 59:

Defendant's acts of infringement of the '472 Patent have caused damage to Blue Spike, and Blue Spike is entitled to recover from Defendant the damages sustained as a result of Defendant's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §271. Defendant's infringement of Blue Spike's exclusive rights under the '472 Patent will continue to damage Blue Spike, causing it irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, warranting an injunction from the Court.

Response to ¶ 59:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 59.

Complaint ¶ 60:

On information and belief, Defendant has continued to infringe the '472 Patent since receiving notice of their infringement, at least by way of their receiving notice of this lawsuit. On information and belief, such continued infringement has been objectively reckless including because each Defendant has (1) acted despite an objectively high likelihood that its actions constituted infringement of a valid patent and (2) knew or should have known of that objectively high risk. Accordingly, Blue Spike seeks a willfulness finding against Defendant relative to its infringement of the '472 Patent entitling Blue Spike to increased damages under 35 U.S.C. §284 as well as attorneys' fees and costs under 35 U.S.C. §285.

Response to ¶ 60:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 60.

Complaint ¶ 61:

On information and belief, Defendant has at least had constructive notice of the '472 Patent by operation of law.

Response to ¶ 61:

Adobe denies each and every allegation in paragraph 61.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

Complaint ¶¶ (a), (b), (c), (d), (c), (d):

Blue Spike incorporates each of the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 63 above and respectfully asks the Court to:

(a) enter a judgment that Defendant has directly infringed, contributorily infringed, and/or induced infringement of one or more claims of each of the Patents-in-Suit;

(b) enter a judgment awarding Blue Spike all damages adequate to compensate it for Defendant's infringement of, direct or contributory, or inducement to infringe, the Patents-in-Suit, including all pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate permitted by law;

(c) enter a judgment awarding treble damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §284 for Defendant's willful infringement of one or more of the Patents-in-Suit;

(d) issue a preliminary injunction and thereafter a permanent injunction enjoining and restraining Defendant, its directors, officers, agents, servants, employees, and those acting in privity or in concert with it, and its subsidiaries, divisions, successors, and assigns, from further acts of infringement, contributory infringement, or inducement of infringement of the Patents-in-Suit;

(c) enter a judgment requiring Defendant to pay the costs of this action, including all disbursements, and attorneys' fees as provided by 35 U.S.C. §285, together with prejudgment interest; and

(d) award Blue Spike all other relief that the Court may deem just and proper.

Response to ¶¶ (a), (b), (c), (d), (c), (d):

Adobe realleges each and every admission and denial set forth above in paragraphs 1 through 61 as set forth above. Adobe denies that Blue Spike is entitled to any of the relief requested in paragraphs (a) through (f) (which are mislabeled as (a) through (d)).

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Complaint:

Blue Spike demands a jury trial on all issues that may be determined by a jury.

Response:

Adobe admits that Blue Spike has demanded a jury trial.

ADOBE'S AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

By alleging the matters set forth below as Affirmative Defenses, Adobe does not thereby allege or admit that Adobe bears the burden of proof with respect to any of such matters.

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
(NON-INFRINGEMENT)

Adobe's making, use or sale of its products, and the use of such products by Adobe's customers, does not infringe any of the claims of the patents-in-suit literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. Adobe does not induce or contribute to the infringement of others or willfully infringe the patents-in-suit.

SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
(INVALIDITY)

One or more claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 8,214,175, 7,949,494, 7,660,700 and 7,346,472 ("patents-in-suit") are invalid or unenforceable for failure to comply with one or more of the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103 and/or 112.

THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
(LIMITATIONS ON DAMAGES)

Plaintiff's damages claims are limited or barred under 35 U.S.C. §§ 286 and 287.

FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
(NO ATTORNEY FEES)

Plaintiff has failed to allege facts supporting the award of attorney fees under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
(PROSECUTION HISTORY ESTOPPEL)

Prosecution history estoppel bars Plaintiff's proposed claim constructions and/or bars Plaintiff from proving infringement on the asserted claims under the doctrine of equivalents.

SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
(PROSECUTION LACHES)

The asserted patents are unenforceable, in whole or in part, by the doctrine of prosecution laches. Under the doctrine of patent prosecution laches, a patentee and each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application (collectively "Applicants")

forfeit the right to enforce a patent for unreasonable and undue delay in prosecution. The '472 Patent, along with the '700, '494 and '175 Patents which are continuations of the '472 Patent, are unenforceable due to unreasonable and undue delay during prosecution. The '472 Patent claims a priority date of September 7, 2000, yet the '472, '700, and '494 Patents purport to "claim the benefit of" at least 11 earlier-filed patent applications dating back as far as July 2, 1996, over four years before the '472 application was filed. (See '472 Patent at col. 1, '700 Patent at col. 1, and '494 Patent at col. 1.). Despite waiting until 2000 to file the '472 Patent application, the Applicants continued a pattern of undue delay in prosecuting the application, leading to the '472 Patent being issued in March 2008, nearly 8 years after it was filed and 12 years after the applications it "claims the benefit of." As an example of the Applicants' undue delay in prosecuting the '472 Patent, on March 15, 2005, the Patent Office requested the Applicants remedy its prior submission by submitting the signature of the alleged co-inventor. Having received no reply for 9 months, the Patent Office issued a Notice of Abandonment on December 15, 2005. Eventually, prosecution resumed in March 2007, two years after the Applicants had been requested to obtain the signature of the alleged co-inventor.

The '700, '494, and '175 Patents were filed on December 6, 2007, December 22, 2009, and February 26, 2011, respectively. The '700, '494, and '195 Patents purport to be continuations of the '472 Patent, and all three patents state that it allegedly claims the benefit of or is "related to" earlier-filed applications dating back to 1996. (See '175 Patent at col. 1.) All three patents are silent as to why the Applicants waited over seven years before filing the continuation application that led to the '700 Patent, over nine years before filing the continuation application that led to the '494 Patent, and over ten years before filing the continuation application that led to the '195 Patent. These delayed filings and prolonged lapses between

continuations, including a delay of over ten years before the '175 Patent was filed, show an unreasonable and undue delay in prosecution, and thus render all 4 patents unenforceable due to prosecution laches.

SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
(EQUITABLE DEFENSES)

Plaintiff's claims are barred in whole or in part by one or more of the doctrines of equitable estoppel, laches, unclean hands, waiver and/or other applicable equitable defenses.

OTHER AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

Adobe reserves the right to amend its answer to assert further defenses based on future discovery in the lawsuit.

COUNTERCLAIMS

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 13, Adobe Systems Inc. ("Adobe") hereby asserts the following counterclaims against Blue Spike, LLC ("Blue Spike").

NATURE AND BASIS OF ACTION

1. This is an action arising under the United States Patent Act, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*

PARTIES

2. Counterclaim Defendant Blue Spike is, on information and belief, a Texas limited liability company with its headquarters and principal place of business at 1820 Shiloh Road, Suite 1201-C, Tyler Texas 75703.

3. Counterclaimant Adobe Systems Inc. is a Delaware Corporation with its principal place of business at 345 Park Avenue, San Jose CA 95110.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This is an action for declaratory judgment of non-infringement, unenforceability, and invalidity of United States Patent Nos. 8,214,175; 7,949,494; 7,660,700 and 7,346,472

(“patents-in-suit”). This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over these claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a), 2201, and 2202.

5. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c) and 1400(b). By asserting these counterclaims, Adobe does not waive, and instead expressly preserves, its objections to venue with respect to Blue Spike’s complaint in this action. *See Rates Tech., Inc. v. Nortel Networks Corp.*, 399 F.3d 1302 (Fed. Cir. 2005).

6. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Blue Spike because *inter alia*, Blue Spike filed its Original Complaint against Adobe in this Court.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

7. On September 24, 2012, Blue Spike filed suit against Adobe, claiming infringement of the patents-in-suit.

8. Blue Spike asserts that it is the assignee of the patents-in-suit from Blue Spike, Inc., which is the assignee of the patents-in-suit from Scott Moskowitz and Michael Berry.

9. A justiciable controversy exists between Blue Spike and Adobe concerning the infringement, enforceability and validity of the patents-in-suit.

COUNT ONE: **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF NON-INFRINGEMENT** **OF U.S. PATENT NUMBER 8,214,175**

10. Adobe incorporates paragraphs 1-9 as if set forth fully herein.

11. Blue Spike alleges that Adobe has infringed and continues to infringe one or more claims of U.S. Patent No. 8,214,175 (“’175 patent”) directly, contributorily, or by inducement by importing, making, using, offering for sale, or selling products and devices that embody the patented invention.

12. Adobe has not and is not now infringing, contributorily infringing, or inducing infringement of the claims of the ’175 patent asserted by Blue Spike in this litigation.

13. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the parties as to the non-infringement of the ’175 patent.

14. Adobe is entitled to a declaratory judgment that Adobe has not and does not infringe any claim of the '175 patent.

COUNT TWO:
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF NON-INFRINGEMENT
OF U.S. PATENT NUMBER 7,949,494

15. Adobe incorporates paragraphs 1-9 as if set forth fully herein.

16. Blue Spike alleges that Adobe has infringed and continues to infringe one or more claims of U.S. Patent No. 7,949,494 ("494 patent") directly, contributorily, or by inducement by importing, making, using, offering for sale, or selling products and devices that embody the patented invention.

17. Adobe has not and is not now infringing, contributorily infringing, or inducing infringement of the claims of the '494 patent asserted by Blue Spike in this litigation.

18. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the parties as to the non-infringement of the '494 patent.

19. Adobe is entitled to a declaratory judgment that Adobe has not and does not infringe any claim of the '494 patent.

COUNT THREE:
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF NON-INFRINGEMENT
OF U.S. PATENT NUMBER 7,660,700

20. Adobe incorporates paragraphs 1-9 as if set forth fully herein.

21. Blue Spike alleges that Adobe has infringed and continues to infringe one or more claims of U.S. Patent No. 7,660,700 ("700 patent") directly, contributorily, or by inducement by importing, making, using, offering for sale, or selling products and devices that embody the patented invention.

22. Adobe has not and is not now infringing, contributorily infringing, or inducing infringement of the claims of the '700 patent asserted by Blue Spike in this litigation.

23. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the parties as to the non-infringement of the '700 patent.

24. Adobe is entitled to a declaratory judgment that Adobe has not and does not infringe any claim of the '700 patent.

COUNT FOUR:
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF NON-INFRINGEMENT
OF U.S. PATENT NUMBER 7,346,472

25. Adobe incorporates paragraphs 1-9 as if set forth fully herein.

26. Blue Spike alleges that Adobe has infringed and continues to infringe one or more claims of U.S. Patent No. 7,346,472 ("472 patent") directly, contributorily, or by inducement by importing, making, using, offering for sale, or selling products and devices that embody the patented invention.

27. Adobe has not and is not now infringing, contributorily infringing, or inducing infringement of the claims of the '472 patent asserted by Blue Spike in this litigation.

28. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the parties as to the non-infringement of the '472 patent.

29. Adobe is entitled to a declaratory judgment that Adobe has not and does not infringe any claim of the '472 patent.

COUNT FIVE:
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY
OF U.S. PATENT NUMBER 8,214,175

30. Adobe incorporates paragraphs 1-9 as if set forth fully herein.

31. The claims of the '175 patent are invalid for failure to comply with one or more of the conditions and requirements of patentability set forth in the patent statutes, including 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103 and/or 112.

32. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Blue Spike and Adobe as to the invalidity of the claims of the '175 patent.

33. Adobe is entitled to a declaratory judgment that one or more of the claims of the '175 patent are invalid.

COUNT SIX:
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY
OF U.S. PATENT NUMBER 7,949,494

34. Adobe incorporates paragraphs 1-9 as if set forth fully herein.

35. The claims of the '494 patent are invalid for failure to comply with one or more of the conditions and requirements of patentability set forth in the patent statutes, including 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103 and/or 112.

36. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Blue Spike and Adobe as to the invalidity of the claims of the '494 patent.

37. Adobe is entitled to a declaratory judgment that one or more of the claims of the '494 patent are invalid.

COUNT SEVEN:
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY
OF U.S. PATENT NUMBER 7,660,700

38. Adobe incorporates paragraphs 1-9 as if set forth fully herein.

39. The claims of the '700 patent are invalid for failure to comply with one or more of the conditions and requirements of patentability set forth in the patent statutes, including 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103 and/or 112.

40. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Blue Spike and Adobe as to the invalidity of the claims of the '700 patent.

41. Adobe is entitled to a declaratory judgment that one or more of the claims of the '700 patent are invalid.

COUNT EIGHT:
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY
OF U.S. PATENT NUMBER 7,346,472

42. Adobe incorporates paragraphs 1-9 as if set forth fully herein.

43. The claims of the '472 patent are invalid for failure to comply with one or more of the conditions and requirements of patentability set forth in the patent statutes, including 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103 and/or 112.

44. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Blue Spike and Adobe as to the invalidity of the claims of the '472 patent.

45. Adobe is entitled to a declaratory judgment that one or more of the claims of the

'472 patent are invalid.

JURY DEMAND

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), Adobe demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Adobe respectfully prays for judgment that:

- a) Blue Spike's Complaint is dismissed in its entirety with prejudice;
- b) Blue Spike is not entitled to the relief prayed for in its Complaint, or to any relief whatsoever;
- c) No damages or royalties are due or owing by Adobe for any of the acts alleged by Blue Spike in its Complaint.
- d) Adobe has not infringed and is not infringing any of the asserted claims of the '175, '494, '700, and '472 patents.
- e) One or more of the asserted claims of the '175, '494, '700, and '472 patents are invalid;
- f) The case is an exceptional case pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285, and Adobe is accordingly awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs (including expert fees) incurred in this action;

g) Awards such other relief as the Court may deem appropriate, just and proper under the circumstances.

Dated: December 6, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Deron R. Dacus

Deron R. Dacus
Bar No. 00790553
The Dacus Firm, PC
821 ESE Loop 323, Suite 430
Tyler, TX 75701
(903) 705-1117

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was filed electronically in compliance with Local Rule CV-5(a). Therefore, this document was served on all counsel who are deemed to have consented to electronic service. Local Rule CV-5(a)(3)(A). Pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 5(d) and Local Rule CV-5(e), all other counsel of record not deemed to have consented to electronic service were served with a true and correct copy of this document via email, facsimile and/or U.S. First Class Mail this 6th day of December, 2012.

/s/ Deron R. Dacus

Deron R. Dacus